

PEKING REVIEW

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January 4, 1974

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New Year Message

"Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and
"Jiefangjun Bao" editorial

All-Round Rich Harvests In China

The World Advances Amidst Turbulence

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Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Visits China

A military friendship delegation of the People's Army of Albania paid a friendly visit to China from November 26 to December 27, 1973 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence. The leader of the delegation was Petrit Dume, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chief of the General Staff of the People's Army of Albania. The deputy leaders were Hito Cako, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chief of the Political Department of the Albanian People's Army, and Arif Hasko, Vice-Minister of People's Defence.

During its stay in China, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met the delegation on separate occasions. Hosts and guests had cordial and friendly conversations.

The delegation toured many parts of China. Wherever it went, its members were warmly welcomed by the people and army of our country.

Premier Chou Meets Thai Trade Mission

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met and had a friendly talk on December 26, 1973 with the Thai Trade Mission led by Chatichai Choonhavan, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The mission arrived in Peking on December 21 as the guest of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The council and the mission reached an agreement on diesel oil trade through friendly consultations in Peking. The mission left Peking for home December 27.

New Oilfields Opened

China's petroleum industry met the state plan ten days ahead of time in 1973, with notable increases in output of crude oil and various oil products. Large-scale exploitation and construction of new oilfields took place.

The country is rich in oil resources. In the last ten years or so, geological workers have discovered more oil-bearing formations for existing oilfields and an increasing number of new ones as well as gas fields. High-yield oil and gas wells have been drilled in quite a number of places. Rich oilfields and gas fields have been found in several provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. There are also bright prospects for petroleum on China's continental shelf.

While opening up a new oilfield last year, the Taching oil workers spent only a little over three months putting the first group of wells into operation.

In the Shengli Oilfield which opened and built in 1964, work on prospecting and exploiting another two new oil-producing areas began simultaneously last year. The annual target for added production of crude oil was reached three months ahead of schedule.

In the Takang Oilfield, another new oilfield built in the last few

years, prospecting, exploitation and construction as well as extraction have speeded up since the beginning of 1973. The field has extensive thick oil-bearing formations giving high yields of good-quality crude oil.

Meanwhile, China's rich natural gas resources have also been tapped and used. Many oil and natural gas formations have been discovered in the Szechuan basin. Verified deposits are many times those found before the Great Cultural Revolution. Some gas fields have already been opened.

Banquet for Foreign Experts

The Office of the State Council gave a grand banquet on the evening of December 31 in honour of foreign experts working in Peking to help China in its socialist revolution and construction and their family members.

More than 230 friends from 42 countries and regions on the five continents attended.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, in a toast at the banquet extended warm New Year greetings and cordial regards to foreign guests on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the Chinese Government and people.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien expressed his sincere thanks to foreign friends for their help to the Chinese people's cause. Hosts and guests chatted cordially, clinking glasses to the constant consolidation and development of friendship and solidarity between the Chinese people and the people of the world.

Also present at the banquet were leading members of the departments concerned.

New Year Message

1974 New Year's Day editorial by "Renmin Ribao,"
"Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

THE fighting year of 1973 is over and the people of all nationalities in our country are joyously stepping into 1974 with an excellent situation prevailing at home and abroad.

The Chinese people have fought in closer unity over the past year under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao. Socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly. Our motherland is thriving.

Our Party last year held its Tenth National Congress, a congress of historic significance. The whole Party, army and people enthusiastically studied the congress documents and acted in the spirit of the congress. The cadres and the masses conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, deepened the political and theoretical criticism of Lin Biao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism went deeper into the hearts of the people. The workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals mounted a new attack on the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. The scene in education was one of revolutionary vigour. Inspired by the model revolutionary stage productions, the masses created literary and art works and gave performances on a large scale. New socialist things grew. Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat grew healthily. Our Party became even more vigorous, the people of all nationalities of our country more united, our army stronger, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country more consolidated.

The movement to criticize Lin Biao and rectify the style of work encouraged the Chinese people to work hard with added vigour for the revolution. Our socialist economy flourished. Total industrial and agricultural output value was more than 8 per cent above the 1972 figure. There were rich harvests for the twelfth straight year. Output of grain, cotton, bast plants, sugar crops and tobacco reached new levels. Industrial production rose by a big margin. State production plans were fulfilled or overfulfilled for steel, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, crude oil, electricity, timber, machinery and other heavy industrial products, for cotton yarn and cloth, chemical fibres and other light industrial goods, and for chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm machinery and other products directly serving agriculture. New achievements were made in capital construction. Transport and communications were expanded. The market was brisk and prices were

stable. Our economic exchanges with foreign countries continued to grow. The Renminbi enjoyed a rising prestige. New advances were reported in science and technology.

The international situation is also excellent. The world is in great disorder. "The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." Developments on the world scene gave eloquent proof of the validity of Chairman Mao's scientific theses on the international situation. Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism contended for world hegemony with mounting ferocity in the past year; the entire world was far from tranquil. Europe is the strategic focus of their contention. In the attempt to expand their spheres of influence and scramble for the oil of the Middle East, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, confronted each other with daggers drawn during the fourth Middle East war. This sharpened basic world contradictions and deepened the great international turbulence. Stark reality exploded the myth spread by Soviet revisionism about an international "detente." The people of the world became aroused day by day and advanced with big strides in the midst of this turbulence. The Vietnamese and Lao peoples won important victories in their wars against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The patriotic army and people of Cambodia achieved splendid results on the battlefield. The Korean people scored new achievements in working for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. The war of resistance of the Arab people including the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressors upset the prolonged state of "no war, no peace" created by the superpowers in the Middle East, and exerted a positive influence on the struggle of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and hegemonism. The Third World has become stronger and more united, playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. Imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction are on the decline and riddled with crises. Beset with difficulties at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism is having a very hard time. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west," has wild ambitions but not enough strength. Stretching out its hands everywhere but running up against the wall in every direction, it has shown its true features more fully. It is discredited all over the world and is becoming more and more isolated.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs scored new victories in the past year. The militant unity of the people of China and the proletariat and oppressed

people and nations the world over grew steadily. China has diplomatic relations with 90 countries, and her friendly interchanges with various countries were expanded. We have friends all over the world.

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. Our victory is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao shattered the Liu Shao-chi and the Lin Piao bourgeois headquarters, steeled the masses, educated the cadres, promoted the growth of the productive forces and enabled our work in all fields to advance along the correct line. The attacks on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution by a handful of class enemies at home and abroad served to show that this revolution is **absolutely necessary and most timely.** We must consolidate and expand our gains in the Cultural Revolution.

In this new year we should continue to act in the spirit of the Tenth Party Congress, firmly grasp education in the ideological and political line, and adhere to the three principles: **Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire.** We should develop the excellent situation and strive for still greater victories.

It is necessary in the first place to continue to do a good job of deepening the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. Lin Piao's line was a revisionist line. The Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism tells us that the struggle against revisionism is protracted. The struggles our Party waged in the past two decades or more against the four anti-Party cliques represented by Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih, Peng Teh-huai, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao were all struggles against revisionism. Criticism of Lin Piao, of the ultra-Rightist nature of his line, is criticism of revisionism. We should make full use of Lin Piao, a teacher by negative example, to educate the cadres and the masses on combating and preventing revisionism. We should restudy the important instructions Chairman Mao has given during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, draw on the experience of the struggle between the two lines, and take a correct attitude toward the Cultural Revolution, the masses and ourselves. We should scrupulously distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, continue to implement the Party's proletarian policies, unite more than 95 per cent of the masses and the cadres and firmly maintain the orientation for the struggle.

We must read and study conscientiously in the course of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work. We must persist in studying well the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works assigned by the Party Central Committee and continue to run the study classes for worker-peasant-soldier cadres well. We should repeatedly study Marx's *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, Lenin's *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* and Chairman

Mao's *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*. We should also find time to read some history books and novels. Only when we have a good grasp of Marxism-Leninism can we keep to the correct line, see through appearance to the essence, uphold the Marxist-Leninist principle of going against the tide, and discern erroneous trends of thought in whatever forms and fight them.

The socialist revolution in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, must be carried on well. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the political-ideological front is long and tortuous and even very acute at times. Keeping to the socialist road and criticizing capitalist tendencies is a long-term task for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao points out: **"The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe."** **"There can be no differentiation without contrast. There can be no development without differentiation and struggle."** We must know how to apply the law of the unity of opposites in guiding the revolution in the superstructure, enthusiastically support the new things that have emerged during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation, and carry through to the end the revolution in education, health work, literature and art and other fields. It is necessary to continue to criticize the ideas of worshipping Confucius and opposing the Legalist school, and in the course of the criticism build up the ranks of Marxist theorists. Both reactionaries at home and abroad and the ringleaders of the opportunist lines worship Confucius. Therefore, criticizing Confucius is a component part of the criticism of Lin Piao. We should continue to carry out the Party's policy of uniting, educating and remoulding the intellectuals. **We hope that they [our intellectuals] will continue to make progress and that, in the course of work and study, they will gradually acquire the communist world outlook, get a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism and become integrated with the workers and peasants. We hope they will not stop halfway, or, what is worse, slip back, for there will be no future for them in going backwards.**

1974 is crucial for fulfilment of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. We must seize the opportunity to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. We must adhere to Chairman Mao's principle of **building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, and deepen the mass movements. In industry, learn from Taching and in agriculture, learn from Tachai.** Thus we will remain invincible. Our industry and agriculture have enormous potentialities. Our national economy is bound to make still greater advances provided we persist in grasping revolution and promoting production, have faith in the masses, rely on them and care for them, correctly handle contradictions among the people and bring the initiative of the masses into full play. We should make outstanding achievements in all fields of work to greet the Fourth National People's Congress.

The Party's centralized leadership should be strengthened. Party committees should grasp major issues, grasp the line and political-ideological work. Major issues must be constantly discussed so that everyone pays heed to them. It is very dangerous to become engrossed in minor matters and not discuss major issues, for this inevitably leads to revisionism. We should deeply understand the great significance, which the documents of the Tenth Party Congress stress, of taking hold of major issues and do this more conscientiously. The composition of leading bodies at all levels must be based on the principle of combining the old, middle-aged and young, and they must pay serious attention to training revolutionary successors. They should practise democratic centralism, constantly canvass the opinions of the masses and accept supervision by the masses, and uphold truth and correct mistakes. They should strengthen investigation and study, analyse the conditions of every class and grasp typical examples well. Party members should observe Party discipline and the provisions of the Party Constitution, carry forward the fine traditions of the Party, combat corrosive influences of bourgeois ideology and make real efforts to overcome such unhealthy tendencies as "going in by the back door." We must truly carry out in every primary organization Chairman Mao's principle: "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony."

The People's Liberation Army founded and commanded by Chairman Mao is an army of the proletariat under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. It should continue to study and implement Chairman Mao's line on army building and strengthen itself politically, ideologically, organizationally and militarily. Army units should observe the **Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention**, undergo rigorous training and set strict demands on themselves so as to keep raising their combat effectiveness. The unity between the army and government organizations and between the army and the people should be strengthened. We must step up the building of the people's militia, especially in cities and border areas, and resolutely strike at the handful of class enemies engaged in sabotage. We should heighten our vigilance, defend our motherland and be ready at all times to destroy enemy intruders and liberate Taiwan. The liberation of Taiwan is the common aspiration and sacred duty of the people of the whole country, including the people in Taiwan Province. We are determined to liberate Taiwan!

We have won great victories, and we will win still greater victories. Let us unite still more closely under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our great leader Chairman Mao and strive to accomplish the fighting tasks set forth by the Tenth Party Congress, fulfil and overfulfil the 1974 national economic plan and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!

1973

All-Round Rich Harvests in China

RICH harvests were reaped in 1973 in China, with grain, cotton, bast fibre, sugar crops and tobacco the best in history.

Grain

Total grain output last year outstripped the 250 million tons of 1971, an increase higher than the average annual increase since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The best grain harvest in history was gathered in 16 of the 29 provinces (exclusive of Taiwan Province), municipalities and autonomous regions. More than 600 counties and cities brought in per-unit yields over large areas that reached or bettered targets set down in the National Programme of Agricultural Development (N.P.A.D.)^{*}.

Provinces and municipalities which had better yields than N.P.A.D. figures for several years running made bigger advances in 1973. Per-hectare yield of grain in east China's Chekiang Province again topped 7.5 tons. Peking's rural people's communes brought in 30

per cent more grain than in 1972, while 48 production brigades and 538 production teams on Shanghai's outskirts reaped on the average more than 15 tons per hectare.

Hopei, Shantung and Honan Provinces and northern parts of Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces which for a long time in the past never grew enough to meet their own needs have become self-sufficient in the last few years. Further advances were made last year. Almost one-half of the counties and cities of Hopei attained 3.75 tons per hectare, six of them surpassing 6 tons per hectare. The 40 counties in the Heilungkang region in this province in the old days used to be plagued by natural disasters and short of grain. From 1953 to 1966 the state diverted 4.35 million tons of grain to this area. A big change has been effected since the taming of the unruly, destructive Haiho River which flows through the area. Last year it grew all the grain it needed and even provided 50,000 tons of marketable grain for the state. One-third of the counties and cities of Honan last year



One of many new county grain stores in Kiangsu.

attained the N.P.A.D. per-unit target for the region. Since 1967 when Honan began to grow enough grain for its own use, the province has been supplying vast quantities of grain to the state each year. More than 40 counties and cities of Shantung Province reached the N.P.A.D. target for the region last year. The northern parts of Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces last year also increased grain output by a wide margin. The fact that these places which in the past had depended on the state to send in grain from other places to meet their needs are now self-sufficient and providing large quantities of grain to the state is of great political and economic significance to the country.

Grain production in the frontier regions of Heilungkiang, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet in 1973 was also very much higher than in 1972.

Cotton

China's 1973 cotton crop was more than 20 per cent bigger than 1972.

* The National Programme of Agricultural Development is a programme for the swift development of agricultural productive forces to strengthen China's socialist industrialization and raise the living standard of the peasants and the entire people. It is an overall plan to consolidate the rural collective economy, boost agricultural output, develop forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries, build water conservancy projects and develop rural transport, communications, post and telegraph, culture, education and improve health work in the countryside. As China is a vast country in which natural conditions vary enormously between regions, the Programme has set down per-unit area production targets for grain and cotton in different regions.

For grain, the target is 3 tons per hectare for areas north of the Yellow River, Chingling Range, Pailungkiang and areas north of the Yellow River in Chinghai Province. For areas south of the Yellow River and north of the Huai River it is 3.75 tons per hectare. South of the Huai River, the Chingling Range and the Pailungkiang, 5 tons per hectare.

For cotton (ginned), the targets are 300, 450, 600 and 750 kgs. per hectare for the different regions.

Area under cotton was about the same as in 1972 but higher per-unit yields made for a larger total. The cotton harvest in Honan, Shantung and Shensi Provinces, north China's main producers, was up 50,000 tons compared to 1972. Per-hectare yield in Kiangsu Province, the biggest cotton-producer in the south, topped the N.P.A.D. figure.

Once calamity-stricken areas giving low cotton yields have made considerable headway. The special administrative region of Fuyang in Anhwei Province had in 1973 a per-hectare yield that was 40 per cent better than 1972's and its total output was over 70 per cent higher than in 1972.

More than 130 counties in China attained N.P.A.D. targets, over twice the 1972 number.

A good harvest of oil-bearing crops was reaped in 1973. The afforested area was enlarged and fodder for draught animals and pigs was much more plentiful than in previous years. There were large catches of fish.

Beating Natural Disasters

China's rich 1973 harvests were won after overcoming serious natural disasters in spring and were the result of the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the further raising of the political consciousness of the cadres and commune members under the impetus of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the deepening of the mass movement "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" in the countryside and the large-scale construction of water conservancy projects on the farmland.

From the winter of 1972 to early summer in 1973 drought gripped north China while excessive rain fell in some places in the south. The people of Hopei, Shansi and Shensi Provinces in north China made the maximum use of existing irrigation facilities to fight the drought and at the same time carried water by hand

to the fields to water the sown seeds in order that they all germinated. This ensured a bumper harvest in autumn. Of the 24,000 hectares planted in spring in Shansi's Hsiyang County, 14,600 hectares were watered by carrying water to the fields. Hsiyang brought in a bumper harvest through the combined efforts of the people of the whole county which broke the back of the 17-month drought beginning in 1972. The county's total grain output last year was 1,400 tons more than that of 1971, the highest in its history.

Taking China's pace-setter in agriculture, the Tachai Production Brigade, as their example, the whole countryside last year relied on the strength of the collective economy and carried out extensive water conservancy projects, built up a number of stable, high-yielding fields and improved production conditions which led to bumper harvests. Since the winter of 1972 more than 3.33 million hectares of fields were levelled, 12.6 million were deep ploughed and 1.32 million hectares terraced or improved. According to statistics for 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of north China, between October 1972 and September 1973, 1.4 million hectares of land were brought under irrigation through sinking more power-operated wells. Last year witnessed the fastest development and most effective use of deep wells in the country's history.

More vigorous developments were seen last year in the movement for scientific agricultural experiments by the masses in the rural areas. The acreage planted to improved strains of paddy-rice and wheat was greatly expanded and the area of hybrid maize was five times greater than before the start of the Cultural Revolution. Big achievements were also attained in tapping soil potential, improving cultivation practice and multiple-cropping.

The whole Party, all regions and all departments in China implemented the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy, gave priority to agriculture, correctly handled the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Party committees at all levels provided stronger leadership to agriculture, with many provinces, special administrative regions and counties sending large numbers of cadres to work with the commune members as they directed production. More funds, agricultural material and equipment required by the countryside were provided by the state than in any previous year. Industrial goods for the rural areas rose considerably, of which chemical fertilizer rose by 20 per cent, pesticides 11.9 per cent, tractors 17 per cent and walking-tractors by more than 22 per cent.

Develop Industry – Aid Agriculture

by Li Feng

THE resounding victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Biao and rectify the style of work have propelled China's socialist economy to develop vigorously. Under the guidance of the Party's basic line*, the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy is being carried out in a still better way. Rich harvests have been reported for successive years from the agricultural front, industry has made swift progress and new achievements have been scored by those industries directly aiding agriculture by providing the farms with advanced equipment and techniques.

* See Peking Review, p. 13, No. 50, 1973.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The practice of socialist revolution and socialist construction in China has demonstrated that the correct handling of the relations between industry and agriculture and the strengthening of industry's support to agriculture are not merely economic questions but are primarily political questions. And these questions can be properly solved and high speed development of the socialist economy guaranteed only by conscientiously implementing the Party's basic line, resolutely unfolding the two-line struggle and sweeping away interference from the revisionist line in a timely way.

Consolidate the Worker-Peasant Alliance

The relationship between industry and agriculture, two large producers of materials, basically reflects the

class relations between the two labouring classes — the workers and the peasants — and is closely linked to the question of maintaining and implementing the Party's basic line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. To increase industry's aid to agriculture or not means essentially whether or not the working class uses advanced socialist ideology and the tremendous socialist industrial power to guide and support the peasantry in keeping to the socialist road and bringing about the modernization of agriculture so as to "consolidate the worker-peasant alliance in the economic field, ensure proletarian leadership of the peasantry."

The firm ally of the proletariat, the peasantry plays an extremely important role in revolution and construction. Whether it was during the democratic revolution or during the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the great victories gained are inseparably linked with the constant development and consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power." What should the attitude towards the peasantry be? Aid agriculture and the people's communes' collective economy and help the peasants resolutely take the socialist road? Or plunder the peasants, undermine the people's communes' collective economy and lead the peasants down the blind alley of capitalism? This question involves extremely acute and fierce struggles between the two classes and the two lines. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and others like them worked hard to push the revisionist line, viciously fomented discord between the workers and the peasants, maliciously stood the relationship between industry and agriculture and between basic industry and national defence industry on its head and tried to sabotage the worker-peasant alliance and the national economy with the malevolent aim of fundamentally altering the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution shattered the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and their counter-revolutionary plots for a restoration, thereby bringing about more favourable conditions for us to better implement the Party's line and policies. In recent years, more rapid development in the industries supporting agriculture has been achieved and the relations between industry and agriculture have been handled in a more harmonious way. This is mainly the result of firmly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and repeatedly criticizing the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and their followers. Since the unfolding of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, every area and every economic department in China has become more consciously aware of taking agriculture as the foundation to further the cause of socialist construction. Attention has been

paid in planning and in doing and considering things to giving priority to develop agriculture — first agriculture, then light industry, and then heavy industry in that order — and to developing industry centring around agriculture. At the same time the speed and scope of industrial expansion are tailored to the present foundation and capabilities of agricultural development, and industrial enterprises are making the fullest use of their own potential to develop production to provide better-quality and lower-priced goods in greater quantities to aid agriculture. Places where the industrial base is better developed are providing equipment, products and expertise to help places where industry is less well-developed and farming conditions are less favourable.

China's agriculture and industry, including industries aiding agriculture, are developing more vigorously with the elimination of interference and sabotage by the revisionist line. Statistics in the last three or four years show that more tractors, diesel engines, fertilizers, polyvinyl chloride sheets and electricity than the combined total for the preceding 20 years came to the villages from industrial departments. In addition, nearly 10 million h.p. of prime movers were installed in northern China's 600,000 newly dug wells and drainage and irrigation projects. In many places today, normal or slightly less than normal harvests can be confidently expected even in years of severe natural disasters, and bumper harvests in less severe disasters. This would have been impossible without help from industry. The development of industries aiding agriculture has not only speeded up agricultural mechanization and offered greater opportunities for developing agriculture in depth and breadth. Of even greater import, it enables the socialist, new-type relationship between industry and agriculture — the integration of the two in which they help each other, progress mutually and develop harmoniously — to become still more consolidated and developed. This in turn makes the worker-peasant alliance, the foundation of China's dictatorship of the proletariat, more consolidated and more powerful.

Industry and Agriculture Promote Each Other's Growth

Practice proves that only by resolutely implementing the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy can China's socialist economy be put on the firm foundation of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. Only by adhering to this principle can the demand for being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people be fulfilled. Only by adhering to this principle can industry develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Practice in China's socialist construction has repeatedly proved that to develop industry it is first

necessary to pay attention to developing agriculture. Every year of bumper harvest has been followed by faster industrial growth the next year and more initiative displayed in all work. If the harvest was not a good one, not only did industrial development slow down, the development of the whole national economy also was adversely affected. This is a law. We know through years of experience the necessity for putting agriculture first—agriculture, light and then heavy industry—in order to develop the national economy. We also know that development of industry can never at any time be divorced from agriculture which is the foundation, and only through helping agriculture realize technical transformation can industry develop better and exercise its role as the leading factor more fully. The greater the aid industry gives agriculture, the greater the role the former plays as the leading factor. If industry does not support agriculture, then it relinquishes that role.

Why does agricultural development spur industrial growth? This is because the development of industry not only requires additional equipment, materials and other means of production, it also requires more grain, cloth and other consumer goods. Only when agriculture develops and farm labour productivity goes up can there be more grain and foodstuffs, raw materials and manpower for industry and a larger market for industrial goods. This is especially true of industries turning out farm machines, chemical fertilizers and pesticides which are not only closely related to farming but also with other industries, particularly the basic industries. While providing agriculture with vast quantities of means of production, these industries also require other industries to supply large quantities of means of production and consumer goods. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "It is not yet so clearly under-

stood that agriculture provides heavy industry with an important market. This fact, however, will be more readily appreciated as gradual progress in technical improvement and modernization of agriculture calls for more and more machinery, fertilizer, water conservancy and electric power projects and transport facilities for the farms, as well as fuel and building materials for the rural consumers." Chairman Mao's scientific prediction is fully borne out as the movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade and the technical transformation of agriculture unfold on a large scale and the demand for more means of agricultural production from industry grows sharply.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, large quantities of machines for drilling wells, prime movers for irrigation and drainage and machinery for levelling the land and manufacturing fertilizer and large quantities of chemical fertilizers have been produced in many places to solve the problems of water and fertilizer so as to get high and stable yields. Making these products to help agriculture has brought prosperity to industry. Taking the grain- and cotton-producing province of Hopei as an example, farm diesel engine production in 1973 passed the 100,000 mark, as compared with only 1,400 in 1966. Big developments were also registered in iron and steel, coal and chemical and other industries. This shows that industry and agriculture are inseparable and cannot be taken by themselves in isolation. They are interdependent. They support each other and promote each other's growth. An increase in farm production leads to industrial growth and vice versa. So long as we correctly recognize the dialectical relationship between industry and agriculture and enable them to become better integrated, industrial development can be put on a sound footing, and with the help of industry, the mechaniza-

tion of agriculture can be speeded up, thereby bringing into fuller play the role of agriculture as the foundation and the role of industry as the leading factor to speed up the development of the entire national economy.

Bringing Initiative From Two Sources Into Play

Industry aiding, servicing and bolstering farm production is an objective demand for the development of agriculture and is also a requisite for speeding up China's socialist construction. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one," we have done our best to bring the initiative from two sources, that of the central and local authorities, into full play. The relationship between the central and the local authorities is one of two aspects of a contradiction. In



In Kirin Province, an old village woman brings a hot drink to urban workers repairing irrigation pumps.

solving this contradiction, greater attention at the moment is being placed on bringing the initiative of the local authorities into fuller play, allowing them to do more and to work energetically to develop local industries under a unified state plan. The main task given local industries is to serve agriculture.

Ours is a vast country where natural conditions and farming practices vary enormously from place to place, and agriculture's requirements are extremely diverse. It is much easier to satisfy these rural requirements if we rely on the local authorities and the masses.

Practice has shown that when the local authorities' initiative is fully brought into play, provinces, special administrative regions and counties — even some rural people's communes and production brigades as well — will set up more medium-sized and small enterprises. Small in scale and requiring little investment, these enterprises are quickly set up and completed by relying on the localities' own resources and efforts, making use of simple and easily accessible material and using indigenous methods at first and then modern methods for production. This brings industry closer to agriculture, enables millions of people to contribute their efforts and makes more rational and effective use of local manpower, materials and resources. Also, the materials used are available locally and the products are made and distributed locally. All this helps spur the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries. Industrial departments in recent years have firmly carried on simultaneous development of large, medium and small industries, simultaneous use of indigenous and modern methods and simultaneous development and use of semi-mechanized and mechanized means of production. Small enterprises that are turning out iron and steel, coal, cement, chemical fertilizers and machines for the rural areas are now scattered in all parts of the country and are gradually building up to become quite a force directly serving agriculture. All this results from relying on the local authorities and the masses.

The simultaneous development of industries under the central and local authorities and the energetic development of local industries also make for better organization of forces in all fields to bring about socialist co-operation. There are fairly good industrial bases in all parts of China today, with many places having their own enterprises embracing the iron and



In Sinkiang, a group of workers discuss how to send more tractors to the villages.

steel, fuel, machinery, chemical fertilizer, electricity, construction materials and other industries. These industrial enterprises have quite a big potential. With the masses of all trades and professions organized under the unified leadership of local Party committees, and with every one working in close co-ordination for the common aim of supporting agriculture and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, the potential of existing enterprises can be fully tapped so that greater, faster, better and more economical results can be obtained.

Co-operation and division of labour are a unity of opposites. In a vast socialist country as ours, the economy is very complex and there must be some degree of division of labour for the various trades and professions. However, there are limitations inherent in a division of labour. Co-operation within certain limits can overcome these limitations while retaining the benefits from a division of labour.

Marx pointed to "the creation of a new power" by means of co-operation. Practice over the last few years has proved that many things which seemed beyond accomplishment in the past have been realized through co-operation; things which at one time appeared very difficult to achieve have been done quickly and well through co-operation, and things which once required much capital outlay to accomplish have been done through co-operation with little or no capital expenditure. The vast quantities of important items provided by the industrial departments to aid agriculture since the Cultural Revolution began, such as machinery and equipment for manufacturing chemical fertilizers, tractors and prime movers for irrigation and drainage,

(Continued on p. 19)



Revolution and Development (I)

Stagnation: Cause and Solution

by Our Correspondent Chiang Shan-hao

China is a developing socialist country. Changes in the most backward border regions are often more striking.

What has made this development possible? Where does the strength that paved the way lie? The answer is to be found in the social revolution.

Written after a 30-day trip to mountainous and multi-national Yunnan Province, this series of reports beginning with this issue will deal with: How the revolution has liberated the productive forces and completely changed an ancient and stagnant city? How the revolution has created conditions for doing away with the cultivation and smoking of opium, eliminating malaria that once threatened to reduce whole townships to near extinction and building a huge highway network across the mountains and valleys? How the revolution has educated and organized the people so that when an earthquake suddenly struck they are able to fight back? And how the revolution has helped the women of the national minorities who were at the bottom rung of the social strata to develop their talents?

REMOTE, out of the way, and "exotic." This is what was said about Yunnan (area: 380,000 square kilometres; population: 20.51 million) which borders on Viet Nam, Laos and Burma.

Remote, yes; the straight-line distance between Peking and Yunnan's capital city Kunming in European terms stretches from Copenhagen to Athens. It was truly out of the way because of poor communications. As to being "exotic," that was what bourgeois writers and travellers went out of their way to portray. One-third of the population in the province belongs to 20-odd minority nationalities. Many areas peopled by them were appallingly poor and backward in pre-liberation days: farming by the slash-and-burn method, keeping count by tying knots, consulting witch-doctors when ill, and singular customs and strange observances, all of which bourgeois writers in the past sought to sensationalize.

Great changes have taken place in Yunnan. Though development cannot be said to have reached a high level, the tempo of progress is quite astonishing.

The Peking-Kunming flight takes just over three hours. At the beginning of the century, it would have taken a scholar a year to journey from Kunming to Peking for the civil service examination held by the

feudal court. Later, a narrow-gauge railway was built with French money to link Viet Nam with Kunming and that seemed a "short cut" to Kwangchow or Shanghai via Haiphong and Hongkong for the wealthy merchants and big officials. Not until the forties did Yunnan have some motor roads of sorts leading to neighbouring provinces. Today, rail and highway traffic is quite convenient, and regular civil aviation flights link Kunming with 12 other cities in the country.

A resident of Kunming in the thirties, the last time I had been there was in the forties. Returning for the first time since then, I could hardly believe this was the same city.

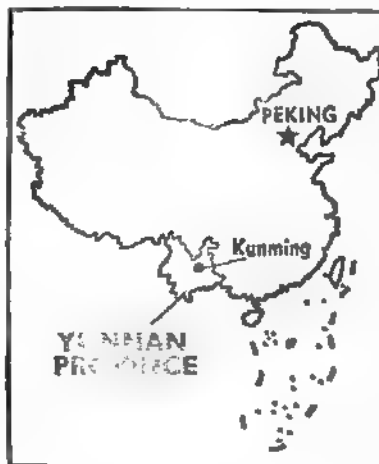
The terminal building at the airport is new, as is Tungfeng Avenue, the wide road by which one enters the city. Also new are the buildings on the streets—the department store, the post and telecommunication building, the hostel run by China International Travel Service, the museum and the theatres. . . . To the north are the newly built college campuses surrounded by trees.

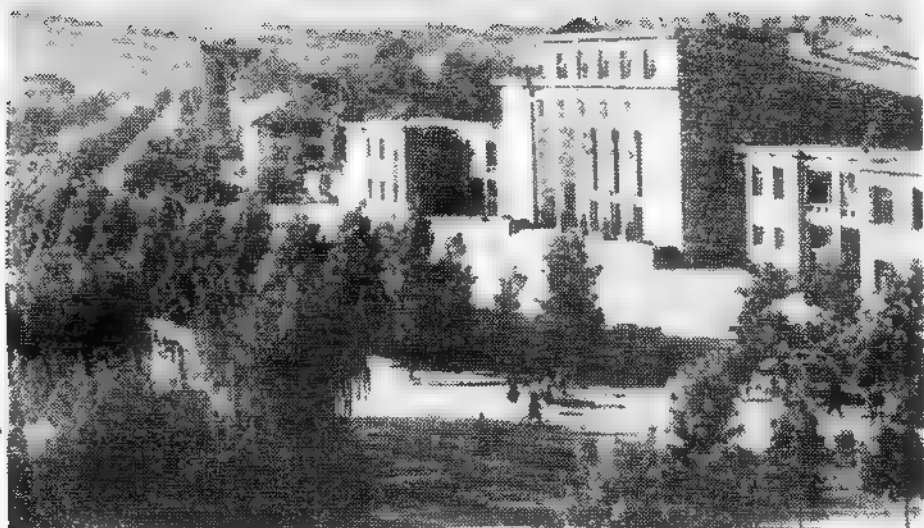
Stagnation

The old city has by no means disappeared, but it occupies only a very small area hemmed in by the new. The city limits, 8 square kilometres at the time of liberation in 1949, have been expanded to 40.

Scenes of the old days flashed through my mind when I again saw the narrow cobblestone streets in the old part of the city. The tempo had been so lethargic in those days that social progress was practically at a standstill. The shop-owners who were mostly the well-to-do middle class or the upper strata of the petty bourgeoisie stayed in their premises until about ten in the morning. Then they came out to bask by the roadside in Kunming's year-round warm sunshine. It was only at noon that they leisurely opened their doors for business.

On the streets bony and haggard ricksha-





On Tungfeng Avenue in new Kunming.

pullers slowly plodded along. A home-made cannon went off from a time-worn city gate-tower at noon every day to announce the hour; this was repeated at nine in the evening to mark the day's end. Watches and clocks were a rarity in those days.

Time made its inroads. Dripping eaves had sunk deep holes in the cobblestones, and horses drawing caravans had left deep hoof-prints on the stone-paved roads. But Kunming remained unchanged.

As in other places in China, intellectuals used to discuss the cause of the stagnation. Some blamed the backwardness of Kunming and Yunnan as a whole on the poor communication. So road building, they contended, should come first. Others pointed the finger at illiteracy and said that the spread of education must be given priority. So the controversies, mostly empty talk, went on and on. And there were those who emphasized the need for aid from the "industrial powers."

"Aid" came in the forties. After the outbreak of the Pacific war, Kunming and Yunnan became an important U.S. air force base. With it came "military aid," "economic aid," "technical aid" and what not. On the face of it, the old Kunming took on a "new appearance." There was, to cite a typical example, the newly paved half-kilometre-long Nanping Street along which were banks owned by bureaucrat-capital having close ties with imperialism and shops selling imported goods ranging from expensive cosmetics to cigarettes and matches. There were also the neon lights, bars and foreign film ads about sex and murder, and the beggars and ragged shoe-shine

boys. . . . All this made up the downtown area scene.

As many other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have experienced, such "modern" urbanization was, in essence, part of the colonization and semi-colonization process.

Not far from Nanping Street was the city's outlying rural district where wooden-wheeled ox-carts creaked along the dirt roads. The centuries-old backward mode of production was still prevalent.

The Cause

What was the cause of the stagnation? I interviewed some people in the villages and factories during my recent trip.

The Ala Commune on the outskirts mainly grew paddy-rice. Yang Kao, secretary of the commune Party committee, told me that the per-hectare yield before liberation was 750 kilogrammes, but in 1972 it jumped to 3,000. Why was production so low before? The answer was there were no irrigation facilities, and there was little fertilizer and so on. But why didn't people build water conservancy projects and collect more manure? The peasants had neither time nor money. This was the crux of the matter.

To begin with, there was a certain "Divisional Commander Ma," a Kuomintang army officer and a big absentee landlord living in Kunming City. Though he had never been to the rural districts, he owned the bulk of the paddyfields. His tenants had to hand over more than half their harvests to his rent-collector. Every year the peasants grew one rice crop and one other crop with their bare hands. They were kept busy day in and day out but the reward for their back-breaking toil was food barely enough for a few months. For the rest of the year many had to go to mountains miles away to gather firewood (then the main fuel) which they sold in the city to earn a living.

"Wai Sheng," meaning born outside, was the name given to one of the commune's leading comrades. Forced by circumstances to keep body and soul together, the mother was going to the city with a bundle of firewood on her back the day her baby was born. When her labour pains started, she sought refuge in a public lavatory where "Wai Sheng" was brought into the world and given his name as a reminder of their dire misery.

A U.S. military airfield and a "reception centre" were located in this area in the forties. Some peasant households literally rocked when drunken G.I.s climbed on top of their houses to play with firecrackers. Women

(Continued on p. 18.)

IN THE SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND



A new oil-well goes into operation.
Woodcut by Yang Chien-shan

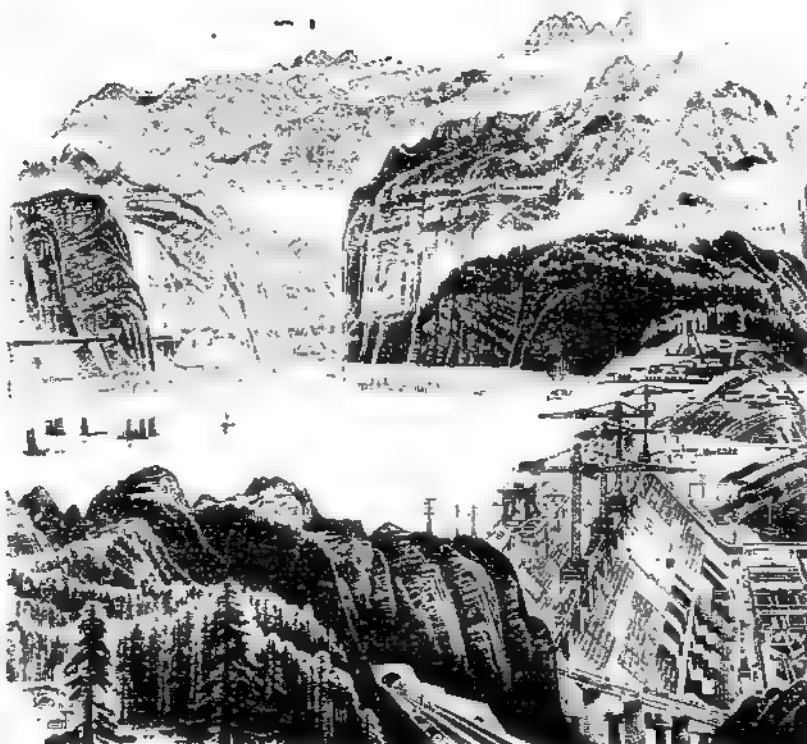
Studying Marxist-Leninist works and
criticizing the Lin Biao anti-Party clique.
Sketch by Wang Wei-hsin



Another new reservoir completed.
Woodcut by Feng Ching-tu

Broadcasting news of a bumper harvest in a
people's commune.

Woodcut by Cheng Shu-fang





"A Militia-Woman on the Grass-land"—a new revolutionary dance.
Sketch by Miao Ti



A worker university student.
Woodcut by Wu Kung-chun



In a rural clinic under the co-operative medical system.
Woodcut by Tsao Wen-han



Ever ready to defend the motherland.
Woodcut by Chin Ho-teh

(Continued from p. 15.)

showed their faces only in the daytime, and even then the younger ones dressed like old women because assaults were commonplace.

"Battalion Commander Li" was another type who was around then. Chief of a Kuomintang sappers' battalion in charge of the maintenance of the U.S. airfield and its garrison, he also was a capitalist and usurer. The monthly compound interest for a loan from him was 30 per cent; failure to meet payments meant he was free to take away whatever he fancied, say, the borrower's draft animal or house, wife or daughter. His armed flunkies saw to it that the borrower complied. Not that the peasants were unaware of the risks, but they had to borrow money when, for instance, a member of the family was badly ill.

"That was how things were at that time," said secretary Yang. "Where could the peasants find the money and time to improve farming conditions and increase production?" The landlords had the resources, but they would rather use the money for usury or market speculation which prevailed in those days, or they would buy up more land. All of this was far more lucrative than capital construction on the farmland. With such a set-up any rise in agricultural production was out of the question.

In short, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the three big mountains which lay like a dead weight on the Chinese people, were just as merciless to the people in Ala; the three big mountains stood in the way of social progress.

On top of all this, Ala had a question of its own to face, namely, national oppression and discrimination. Eighty-five per cent of the people here are Sameis, a branch of the Yi nationality. The name "Ala" itself had a story behind it.

According to the older generation, the Sameis lived on a fertile plain for centuries before being displaced by the Han rulers. When they came to this semi-hilly desolate land, these homeless wanderers heard crows cawing "Ala, Ala" in the eventide. So they called the place Ala.

Though this was only a legend, the ouster of small and weak minority nationalities from their homelands by the ruling class was a historical reality, and Ala was a reminder of the Indian "reservations" in the United States and the "Bantu homelands" in South Africa. In New York or Chicago, police called the black people "nigger"; in old Kunming the police would shout at a Samei: "You damn *lolo*, get moving!" "*Lolo*" in Chinese has the connotation of "beast."

Ala was the personification of old Kunming's countryside. Karl Marx pointed out, "An agricultural labour productivity exceeding the individual requirements of the labourer is the basis of all societies." With farming what it was, the basis of society was feeble, and development of industry on such a basis was of course impossible.

To get some idea of what industrial production was like before, I singled out what had been the biggest plant — the Kuomintang-run Central Machinery Works, now the Kunming Machine Tool Works. Old Kunming had no heavy industry at all. During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), the Kuomintang regime fled from Nanking on the east coast to south-west China, moving with it a few factories. Equipped with U.S.-made machinery, the Central Machinery Works with 1,000 workers was commissioned in 1939. By 1949, on the eve of liberation, only 300 workers were left producing some scales, threshers and belt-driven lathes, the last the only "sophisticated" machine ever made there.

A "state-owned" enterprise run by the reactionary government, the factory actually was the property of the bureaucrats who controlled the "state," i.e., an enterprise owned by bureaucrat-capital. The impoverished and downtrodden workers naturally showed no initiative for expanded production. Even if there were some who did have the initiative, where could they get the needed funds? All the returns either had gone to the coffers of the bureaucrat-capitalists or had been spent on imports of luxury goods, channelled into speculation or deposited in foreign banks.

There also was the question of raw materials. True, Yunnan's mineral deposits are rich, but neither steel nor iron was available. Besides, there wasn't even a market for industrial products. Threshers made in that plant, for example, had few customers. The peasants sweating their lives away threshing rice on big round stones certainly would have welcomed threshers. But nobody could afford them.

The Solution

In Yunnan, like elsewhere in the country, peasants had risen on many occasions to rid themselves of their untold sufferings. Many stories praising these uprisings were told and retold by the people. For instance, the Tai nationality's annual big Water Splashing Festival can be traced to a tale about seven women killing a devil who ruled over the Tais. The bloodstains on these heroines were later washed away by the water splashed on them. From that time on, splashing water on one another is done every year at this festival.

Every big peasant uprising dealt a blow to the feudal rule and spurred the growth of the social productive forces to a certain extent. But the course of progress as a whole was slow.

How to achieve social progress? What is the solution?

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The extreme poverty and backwardness of the peasants resulting from ruthless landlord exploitation and oppression is the basic reason why Chinese society remained at the same stage of socio-economic development for several thousand years." And when China was reduced to a semi-colony in the 19th century, "the imperialist powers

have made the feudal landlord class as well as the comprador class the main props of their rule in China." Chairman Mao has also pointed out: "In economically backward and semi-colonial China the landlord class and the comprador class are wholly appendages of the international bourgeoisie, depending upon imperialism for their survival and growth. These classes represent the most backward and most reactionary relations of production in China and hinder the development of her productive forces."

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has lighted up all China like a beacon to bring an end to stagnation. Revolutionary activities led by the Communist Party spread to the border province of Yunnan.

A revolution is an act of violence by which one class overthrows another. The ruling class was merciless. In a suburban Kunming public park lie Yunnan's earliest proletarian revolutionaries murdered by the Kuomintang reactionaries in the thirties. On the campus of the Kunming Normal College stands a mausoleum for martyrs killed in the forties when a large-scale student movement erupted against Kuomintang rule. Using up-to-date weapons supplied by imperialism, the Kuomintang military and police killed students and teachers in cold blood. One of the verses on the epitaph reads:

*We have no more tears to shed,
All that is left
Is hatred and fire.
We pick up your lance
To valiantly challenge
Darkness and the devil.*

Communist-led guerrilla detachments made their appearance one after another in the mountain forests of Yunnan.

1949. As the People's Liberation Army advanced towards the southwest, the Kuomintang local government in Yunnan, forced by circumstances, announced acceptance of peaceful liberation. But two of the Kuomintang "central government's" armies chose to move against Kunming with orders to "march into the city



Defend the new life: A member of the Samet women's militia artillery force in Ala.

and do whatever you like for three days." That meant, of course, the Kuomintang soldiers could kill, burn, loot and violate women at random.

Led by the Party underground, the people in the city were organized to fight in self-defence. Meanwhile, the Liberation Army, marching day and night, crossed mountains and pushed its way into the enemy's rear. Terrified, the enemy fled across the borders.

Thus, emerging from blood and fire, the revolution won victory and opened up a new chapter for Kunming and Yunnan. Stagnation came to an end. Development began.

(Continued from p. 13.)

were produced under a unified plan, in which each plant made a particular part of the whole, and were all products of socialist co-operation on a gigantic scale.

Doing a good job in agriculture, strengthening it and continuing to strengthen industry's aid to agriculture are important measures in carrying out our great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principles "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural

disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." China's industrial front and all fields of endeavour must, in arranging their work, proceed from the overall interests of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, put agriculture first, then light industry and then heavy industry, and see to it that the needs of agriculture are met. As agriculture develops, it definitely will bring in its wake greater development in industry and an all-round upsurge in the entire national economy.

The World Advances Amidst Turbulence

by Chung Chih-ping

1973 was a year of great disorder on earth, a year of excellent situation. Amid struggles the people marched on in big strides while changes in the world took place in the midst of turbulence.

It was a year in which regional wars never ceased for a day. The flames of war in Indochina had hardly died out when the war in the Middle East broke out. The armed struggle of the African people fighting for national liberation and opposing colonialist and racist oppression continued to develop.

It was a year in which revolutionary mass movements and workers' strikes had a new start in many countries and regions and continued to attack the decaying old order.

It was a year in which contention for world hegemony, both overt and covert, between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, became still fiercer, developing for a while to the point of sabre-rattling.

It was a year in which military coups followed one after the other. The legal governments of not just one nationally independent country were toppled. Subversions conspired by the superpowers were continually exposed and smashed.

It was a year in which the small and medium-sized countries, having enlarged their union and co-ordinated their common stand, unfolded a tit-for-tat struggle in various fields against the superpowers' hegemonism and power politics. The West European countries, the Common Market countries in particular, also moved ahead faster in their union, which was the main trend alongside contradictions that could not be easily solved.

It was a year in which crises — political, economic and social — in the imperialist and social-imperialist countries grew more serious with each passing day. In the West, there was the acute shortage of energy and the economic chaos which saw the monetary system on the brink of disintegration. Soviet revisionism was weighed down with all sorts of problems and, because of popular sentiment for change, the rule of social fascism became increasingly unstable every day.

In short, with disorder and changes everywhere, the world is far from tranquil. This great disorder is the very manifestation of the further sharpening of different basic world contradictions. It is true that the phenomena on the international scene have complicated causes and implications and change constantly. Nevertheless, people can clearly see the mainstream in the great disorder, namely, countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. The world situation as a whole may be aptly depicted with a Chinese saying: "The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains" and the wind is blowing still harder and harder.

Further Awakening of the People of the World

The development of the international situation last year shows that great disorder like this is a good thing for the people of various countries. It has thrown imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction into confusion while educating and tempering the people who were further aroused.

The people of all countries have come to understand ever more clearly that if they want independence, liberation and revolution they must dare to struggle; that though the course of the struggle is tortuous, they are sure to achieve victory as long as they persevere in the struggle. The revolutionary struggle of the Indochinese people continues to forge ahead in a new situation. The Vietnamese people, after years of heroic resistance, eventually won great victories in the war against aggression, making the United States sign the Paris agreement. During the year, the Vietnamese people struggled unrelentingly to defend the agreement. In Laos, the road to restore peace and realize national concord also has had its twists and turns. Having attained a more favourable position both militarily and diplomatically, the Cambodian people are determined to carry the punitive war against the traitorous Lon Nol clique through to the end. The Korean people who persist in the struggle for independent and peaceful reunification have sent the illegal "United Nations commission for the reunification and rehabilitation of Korea" to its grave and forced U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to suffer heavy blows in their plot to create

"two Koreas." The roaring waves of the struggle of the patriotic students in south Korea have thrown the Pak Jung Hi clique exercising fascist dictatorial rule into a panic. In Thailand, stormy student movement toppled reactionary rulers who rode roughshod over the people for more than a decade. Army-men and civilians in Egypt, Syria and Palestine, ignoring restrictions by the two hegemonic powers, determinedly went into the war to repulse Israeli aggression, thus greatly increasing the morale of the Arab people and of the people throughout the world. Numerous facts have testified that it is not imperialism and the reactionaries, but the people of all countries who dare to put up a fight who have real strength. The oppressed nations and people are more convinced than ever of the need to oppose armed counter-revolution with armed revolution.

The people in southern Africa and other regions who persist in their armed struggle to win national independence and liberation and oppose the white racist regimes, made continuous progress. Neither cunning political tricks of any kind nor armed suppression by old and neo-colonialism is in a position to stem this torrent. Born in the flames of revolutionary armed struggle, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau which was set up in September greatly inspired and supported the African people fighting for national liberation. Over the year, the workers' movement in Western Europe and North America also has made considerable progress. Due to increased unemployment, inflation and skyrocketing prices, workers' living standard in many countries is going down and down. And there is the oil crisis which seriously affects the economies of these capitalist countries. Meanwhile, monopoly capital has intensified its exploitation of the workers. This has further hastened the course of political awakening of the working class there. The struggle of the workers in the capitalist countries to strike rolled on continuously.

During the year, the struggle of the Third World countries against the power politics and hegemonism of the two superpowers was markedly intensified. The people of the Third World countries saw ever more clearly that the threat to their national independence and state sovereignty comes mainly from aggression and expansion by the two superpowers. The contention between the two hegemonic powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as their collusion impair the interests of the small and medium-sized countries and are therefore opposed by various countries. At many international conferences, the two superpowers were put in the dock by the Third World countries' strong condemnation of hegemonism and power politics. The struggle against the superpowers' maritime hegemony in defence of the maritime rights initiated by the Latin American countries spread to the other continents. The Soviet revisionist clique, which wears the cloak of the "natural ally" of the Third World, even went to the length of intimidating the non-aligned countries, for-

bidding them to put the Soviet Union on a par with the capitalist powers or dividing the world into "rich countries" and "poor countries." But their cloak and dagger tactics proved of no avail for they neither succeeded in removing the superpower label nor in stemming the tide of the Third World against the two hegemonic powers. In trying to contain the Third World struggle against hegemonism, the new tsars in the Kremlin, like the mediaeval English king who vainly tried to hold back the tide, only reveal their stupidity. More and more people in the Third World have seen the true colours of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Leaders and opinion in some of these countries noted that the Soviet revisionist clique is not the least different from the tsars and has been consistently carrying out the court policy of imperialism. Soviet revisionism and the United States, the two biggest imperialisms, have become the target of the struggle of the Third World countries against hegemonism.

Another important development was the Third World countries and people uniting in struggle and continuously strengthening their unity in the course of struggle. In May, the leaders of 41 African countries solemnly declared in Addis Ababa their determination to strengthen their unity, to help and support each other and to jointly struggle against the enemy. In early September, more than 70 non-aligned countries in Algiers vehemently denounced in one voice imperialism, old and new colonialism, Zionism, racism and hegemonism. More recently, during the war against aggression by the people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine, the Arab countries united against the enemy and took concerted action to support the struggle. One after another, nearly 20 African countries announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Israel in support of the Arab people who were fighting heroically. The oil embargo by Arab oil-producing countries has thrown those Western countries which support Israel into confusion. Common interests brought the Third World countries together. They set up various kinds of regional and specialized organizations, strengthened co-operation and took joint action to safeguard their state sovereignty and national interests and won constant victories. Facts show that it is not the Third World that fears the superpowers but the superpowers that fear the Third World.

An outstanding feature of the international situation in the past year was the further awakening and growth of the Third World and the increasingly important role it played in international affairs. The Third World has shown its unprecedented might. Its voice cannot be ignored. Solving any major international problem without its participation and approval is difficult. It is more and more difficult for the two superpowers to try to monopolize the international organization: the United Nations. The U.S. representative to the United Nations recently quite candidly said that the Third World was beginning to exert its influence in the world body by its overwhelming votes and that it had shown an amazing ability to co-

ordinate aims and actions. Don't these words of despair also spell out the feelings of the other superpower?

Soviet-U.S. Contention for World Hegemony Sharpens

The international situation over the past year was replete with contention between the two superpowers for hegemony. Europe has always been the strategic focus of contention between the two hegemonic powers while tension and turmoil in the Middle East, conflicts in the South Asian subcontinent, turbulence in the Persian Gulf, and storm clouds over the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean are all manifestations or the result of the intense contention between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States. Soviet-U.S. contention for world hegemony is the root cause of intranquillity in the world.

Lenin pointed out: "An essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several Great Powers in the striving for hegemony" and their efforts to "weaken the adversary and undermine his hegemony." In 1973, the overt and covert struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States covered the whole world and involved all fields. From the conference hall and market to the battlefield and from the ground, sea and ocean to outer space, all are arenas of their contention. To expand their areas of control, both resorted to all kinds of methods—dispatching troops, shipping arms, carrying out subversion, buying off henchmen and fostering puppets as well as infiltrating and undermining each other.

The arms race between the two increased with no let up and there was no end to military exercises. The U.S. navy sailed up to the gates of the U.S.S.R. while the warships of the Soviet revisionists slipped up to the doorstep of the United States. In these all-out struggles of contention, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists' build-up went up faster and their claws reached out farther. "Making a feint to the east while attacking in the west," the Soviet revisionists exerted greatest efforts in Europe last year.

On the one hand, they are steadily increasing their troop strength to add to their threat to Western Europe. On the other hand, they are going in for "detente" in a big way so as to weaken the vigilance of West European countries and elbow out the United States. Likewise, they are running amuck everywhere in other parts of the world. They increased the number of warships in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, grabbed military bases in the Asian region and stepped up economic and military infiltration in Latin America. In short, whatever opening they found, they wriggled in. Wherever the United States went, they followed; when the United States left a place, they stepped in; where the United States had no time to lay its hands on, they were there worming their way in. But though their ambitions were tremendous, their lines were over-

extended, they lacked the strength and they had many difficulties. Therefore, though they started with great force, they quickly pulled in their horns the moment they got a counter-blow. Though it was obvious the Soviet Union wanted to replace the other superpower in lording it over the world, it did its utmost to camouflage this, and would not admit there was contention between the two hegemonic powers. Prominent figures in Washington, however, were more frank. They openly admitted that "the Soviet Union and the United States impinge on each other, as superpowers, in many parts of the world," and that they were "political and military competitors."

The ever fiercer rivalry between the two superpowers cannot be altered. Brezhnev went to the United States in June to cook up a series of agreements wrapped in nice-sounding phrases—"friendship and co-operation," "preventing nuclear war," "limiting" and "reducing" nuclear weapons. But, before the ink had dried, the Soviet revisionists stepped up efforts to produce missiles with multiple warheads and carried out underground nuclear tests. U.S. official circles immediately announced that big military appropriations must be maintained so as to counter the Soviet Union's iron fist hidden in the silk "detente" glove.

During the October Middle East war, the Soviet Union and the United States held frequent secret consultations, passing information on to each other. At the U.N. Security Council, they brought out a joint draft resolution for a ceasefire and for the moment dampened the raging flames of a war against aggression. As soon as the flames of war were put out, the Soviet Union and the United States each began grinding their own axes. One tried to use the opportunity provided by "supervising the ceasefire" to send troops to the Middle East and bring about a disguised form of military occupation. The other's riposte was to immediately put its armed forces on a global "alert." What only a few days earlier had been co-conspirators suddenly rolled up their sleeves and were at dagger-point. Their flimsy air of detente was soon dispersed in a single breath. In short, to scramble for spheres of influence, collusion between the two hegemonic powers can only be temporary and relative and serves only the purpose of intensified contention; while contention between the two is protracted and absolute.

Two Hegemonic Powers Steadily Declining

In pushing expansionism and hegemonism throughout the world, the two superpowers intervene in all matters, issuing orders here and baring their fangs and unsheathing their claws there; they are merchants of death and give "aid" and sell munitions everywhere. They may look wonderful but in reality the United States and the Soviet Union are beset with difficulties and ridden with latent crises at home and abroad. They each have a hard row to hoe and are in the same plight of "flowers fall off, do what one may," as the verse goes.

Things for U.S. imperialism have been getting worse with the years and it cannot put a brake on its downward run. It is unable to overcome a host of difficulties at home and has failed to prevent reverses abroad despite gigantic efforts. Forced to withdraw troops from south Viet Nam, it continued to carry its two burdens — the Nguyen Van Thieu clique and the Lon Nol clique. It called last year the "year of Europe" and proposed a "new Atlantic charter," but things went most badly and it admitted despair. Its support for Israel's military adventures roused the opposition of many countries which came out to denounce it. It can be said that 1973 was a very bad year for the United States.

For Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the going is even tougher. Today when capitalism is in rapid decline, it is natural that the Soviet revisionists who have restored capitalism under the signboard of socialism cannot fare better than other imperialists. Last year saw little improvement in Soviet revisionism's economic condition. There was no change in agricultural backwardness. Plans for many industrial items were unfulfilled so that 1974 production plan targets have had to be cut down. To make up their huge foreign trade deficits, the Soviet revisionists were forced to sell abroad large amounts of gold which the Soviet Union had accumulated for many years. The people's opposition at home grew despite the Soviet revisionist ruling

clique's use of high-handed policies towards the strongly dissatisfied workers, peasants, intellectuals and people of national minorities, and troops sent to crack down on rebellious masses. The more Soviet revisionist social-imperialism engages in expansion abroad, the more difficulties it encounters. To contend for hegemony with the other superpower, Soviet revisionism, brittle and weak by nature, has embarked upon arms expansion and war preparations at all costs with the result that the people are bled white and the national economy is in dire straits. It cannot tackle one problem without aggravating another. To cope with the difficult situation, the Soviet revisionist chieftains of this so-called "developed socialist country," ran hither and thither in the past year and begged for loans from Western countries. They were sarcastically described by Western newspapers as "dollar diplomats" and their country as "economic mendicant dressed up as a military giant." With its true features more exposed than ever when it ran into a wall in its expansion abroad, Soviet revisionism has been extremely isolated. Group after group of Soviet diplomats sent to engage in subversive activities abroad were expelled from many countries. The "European security conference" which Soviet revisionism went out of its way to organize in order to infiltrate

(Continued on p. 24.)

Latin American Public Opinion

Soviet Revisionism — Pure Imperialism

THE press and political figures in Latin America have seen the true colours of Soviet social-imperialism more and more clearly in the last few months.

Like a guilt-ridden thief, the Soviet revisionists last year repeatedly launched broadsides at the Third World view that there are two imperialisms, the Soviet Union and the United States, and that the world is split into the poor and the rich. Many Latin American press comments have repudiated these absurd attacks. They pointed out that Soviet revisionism, far from being a "friend" of the developing countries as it has claimed, is in fact a dyed-in-the-wool imperialism.

An article in the Argentine paper *La Opinion* on October 16 noted that "the true role of the U.S.S.R. in the Third World is dubious" and "the war in the Middle East may confirm the thesis of the existence of two imperialisms." It added that if the image of Washington is clear to the whole world, "then it is the Soviet Union that is even more discredited in the world." A recent article in the Peruvian paper *La Nueva Cronica*

stressed that the Third World countries must direct their struggle against Soviet imperialism as well as U.S. imperialism. It said: "The Moscow government has in effect pursued the policy of the court of imperialism" and this has proved to be "an irrefutable fact." It asked: Who could possibly deny that Russian intervention in another country constitutes an act of the purest imperialism? What right has a superpower to intervene in other areas not merely by words but also by plain deeds?

A host of facts, an article in the Mexican paper *Excelsior* noted, show that Soviet revisionism is seeking "the establishment of a very definite hegemony" in Asia and is "developing, prompting and creating situations favourable to it" while trying to control and penetrate some African countries. "If this is not imperialism," the article went on, "then it is necessary to look for another euphemism which will satisfy the victims."

Two Imperialisms

During the 4th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries last Septem-

ber, delegates from some Latin American countries joined those from Africa and other countries of the Third World in firmly opposing the Soviet revisionists' preposterous attempt to attack the classification of the world's countries into "rich" and "poor" and the arraignment of the Soviet Union as a superpower on a par with the United States. They raised a strong voice urging "the poor to unite" to "overthrow imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." They called on the Third World countries to rely on the efforts of their people to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy and direct their spearhead of struggle at the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. This indicates the daily awakening of the Latin American countries and other countries of the Third World and their ever greater role in international affairs.

After the conference, Peruvian Prime Minister Mercado Jarrin declared that "the countries of the Third World should emerge from their past passivity and challenge the hegemony of the big powers." Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship Alberto Vignes said: "We support the view that there are two imperialisms." Refuting some people who hold that U.S. imperialism is the only imperialism, he declared: "We take exception to that." Marcial Perez Chiriboga, Director of International Politics of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, said: "Our countries should defend their interests before the big powers. For this reason, I do not agree to the theory that there is only one imperialism. I believe that there are two which act in an egoistic manner and probably in coordination in dealing with the developing countries."

Exploitation of Poor Countries by Rich Ones Condemned

At the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, delegates from Latin America continued to

dwell on the antagonism between the rich and the poor countries and denounce the exploitation of the latter by the former, despite the hue and cry raised by the propaganda machine of Soviet revisionism against talk of poor and rich countries. Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Antonio Lucio Paredes said: "The gap between the poor and the rich countries is widening instead of diminishing." He believed that this had resulted from the injustices committed by the rich in the framework of their international trade policy. Shridath Ramphal, Guyanan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice, had this to say: "It is not just a matter of some nations being rich and others poor, but that the two conditions are inextricably linked together, that some nations are rich because others are poor." Venezuelan Foreign Minister Aristides Calvani pointed out that so-called "international aid" has been one of the main instruments of enslaving the underdeveloped countries by the developed ones.

At present, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the Latin American peoples are continuing to mount and many leaders on that continent are taking an increasingly clear-cut stand against big power hegemonism. Calling on the non-aligned countries "to unite in defence of their rights," Peruvian President Velasco declared recently that "we reject with the biggest possible effort all attempts at imperialist domination no matter where they come from and what form they take." Argentine President Peron declared: "We want a Third World . . . in which dependence on superpowers must be broken down." Mexican President Echeverria has repeatedly stated that Mexico does not want to replace one relationship of dependence with another. He has stressed: "We have demanded the defining, as a sound international norm, of non-intervention in the small countries by the big ones, be it the Soviet Union, the United States or any other big world power."

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Western Europe produced no results at all. It was ironically called "the dialogue between the deaf" by the French delegate. Soviet revisionism gained nothing from its tricks, aimed at beating its rivals, at the talks on "force reduction in central Europe." Just the opposite, vigilance against it was aroused. It tried to divide the West European countries only to find that the trend towards union was further strengthened. The "system for collective security in Asia" which it peddled with might and main was cold-shouldered at every turn. Attempts to force Japan give up its sovereignty over the four northern islands met strong opposition from the Japanese Government and people. The intensified shipment of manpower to Israel aroused greater and greater indignation from the Arab countries. Contending for spheres of influence with the other superpower, Soviet revisionism in the recent Middle East

war betrayed the interests of the Arab and Palestinian people and further exposed its ugly features. At the same time this fully showed the essence of Soviet revisionism, namely, it is outwardly strong but inwardly brittle. One Latin American newspaper said that if the image of Washington has long been clear to the whole world, "then it is the Soviet Union that is even more discredited in the world."

The world has marched into the year 1974. "But in man's world seas change into mulberry fields." In the new year, great disorder, great division and great realignment will continue in the world. There will still be great disorder and not tranquillity all over the globe. The revolutionary trend will further develop in the situation of turmoil. We can predict with full confidence that the world's people will become further tempered and awakened, and increase their strength, propelling the rolling wheel of history forward.

[illegible]

Apart from Guinea-Bissau in western Africa, the popular armed struggles were mainly concentrated in the south, embracing Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

In southeastern Africa, Mozambique has a long history of suffering aggression and oppression by the Portuguese colonialists. Mass arrests and massacres there by the colonialists often occurred. On December 16, 1972, the Portuguese colonial authorities sent troops, covered by planes, to slaughter 400 peaceful civilians, including quite a number of women and children, in Wiriyanu Village in northern Mozambique. This outrage provoked worldwide indignation. However, it roused still greater resistance on the part of the heroic Mozambique people; the fire of armed struggle that was sparked nine years ago has been blazing more and more fiercely.

In Angola under Portuguese colonial rule, the patriotic armed forces have persevered in their struggle for 12 years. After going through the twists and turns of protracted and bitter fighting, these people's armed forces against aggression have been expanding daily and to date have liberated one-third of the land while engaging in armed struggle in ten of the nation's 15 districts.

The people in **Namibia** (South West Africa) who started their armed struggle against the South African racist regime seven years ago, have after all these years of hard fighting opened up six war zones and the people's armed forces have continued to grow. The armed struggle is now moving from the border areas in the north towards the central areas.

The popular armed struggles in these regions where independence is yet to win have had the firm support of the independent African countries and progressive people throughout the world. A series of resolutions on Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe and Namibia were adopted by the 10th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity last May and the 4th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in September. These resolutions condemned colonialist and racist rule and supported the armed struggles of the peoples in these regions for national independence.



ROUND THE WORLD

MIDDLE EAST

Peace Based on Bad Faith

The "Middle East Peace Conference," engineered exclusively by the two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—opened in Geneva on December 21, 1973. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger were co-chairmen of the conference attended by Egypt, Jordan and Israel.

Before and after it opened, the press in many Arab countries published articles and commentaries pointing out that the conference could not bring genuine peace to the Middle East. In an article on December 21, the Lebanese paper *Al Moharrer* said: Israel goes to Geneva not to contribute to the establishment of a just peace, but a peace based on bad faith which serves its own designs.

One of the main countries involved, Syria refused to take part in the conference. A commentary in *Al Baath* said: Syria's refusal to attend the Geneva peace conference is in accord with the ambitions of the Arab masses to liberate the occupied Arab lands and restore the rights of the Palestinian people. Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam in stating the reasons for Syria's refusal stressed: "It is imperative for us not to give the enemy any chance to realize its vicious designs."

As it turned out, the much-vaunted "Middle East Peace Conference" after a brief closed session hastily announced on December 22 the end of its first stage, following the setting up of the military working group whose task is regarded as a continuation of the military talks held at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

The U.S. Senate and House approved a bill on December 20, one

day before the conference started, authorizing the government to give 2,200 million dollars in "emergency security assistance" to Israel. This new action by the United States is to contend with the Soviet Union for hegemony in the Middle East.

At the same time, before the conference was held, the Soviet Union, the other superpower, in an attempt to weaken the efficiency of the Arab oil weapon, supplied some West European countries with its own oil and oil it had got from Arab countries.

Israeli aggressor troops repeatedly violated the ceasefire agreement while the conference was on. A spokesman of the U.N. Emergency Forces said on December 22 and 23 that clashes between Israeli and Egyptian forces had been increasing. There had been 90 skirmishes in the previous three days.

Egyptian War Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces General Ahmed Ismail reaffirmed on December 27 that the Arab people will carry on the fight until all their rights usurped by Israeli Zionism are restored.

OAPEC

Treating Countries Differently

The Ministerial Meeting of the Organization of the Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) took place in Kuwait on December 24 and 25, 1973. Attended by delegations from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and seven other countries, the meeting decided to continue the oil embargo against the United States and Holland and to increase oil production by 10 per cent over the present level.

There had been three earlier OAPEC meetings in Kuwait and Vienna last year. The main resolutions adopted at these meetings were:

"VANGUARD" (AUSTRALIA)

Soviet Social-Imperialism Menaces World Peace

The Australian weekly *Vanguard* in a recent editorial said world domination is what every imperialism in history strives for. "This explains Soviet navies all over the world; Soviet rockets to reach any part of the world; Soviet spies in every country of the world," it added. "The Soviet leaders," it continued, "behave exactly as all other imperialists. No one can deny that the Soviet Union now has interests all over the world."

The editorial said: "The Middle East situation shows the Soviet Union and U.S. imperialism bitterly contending against each other and at the same time colluding with each other. Each tries to use the situation to its own advantage and against its other rivals."

The editorial pointed out that "an analysis of the direction of forces in the world shows the Soviet Union to be a most aggressive imperialist power. And imperialist expansion leads to war. To fail to discern this development, to fail to warn and mobilize the people against it, would be very serious indeed."

"We should never lose sight of the increasing menace of Soviet social-imperialism," the editorial concluded.

a 25 per cent cutback beginning from November 1973 of total Arab oil production on the basis of September production, and a further monthly cutback of 5 per cent beginning from December, and an oil embargo



No Sunday gas at the filling station (left). Sunday driving banned by the government (right).

against the United States and Holland which support the Israeli aggressors

A statement issued after the December meeting said that the oil ministers held that the real aim of the oil measures is to draw the attention of the whole world to the injustice inflicted on the Arab nation by the occupation of their territories and by making the Palestinian people homeless. Their aim is not to cause economic disaster to any nation or group of nations. The oil ministers emphasized that they had already decided and declared on October 17 that these measures will not affect friendly countries and that there is an obvious distinction between those who stand by the Arabs, those who stand with the enemy and those who are in between.

In implementing the decisions, the participants at the December meeting decided to increase oil production in member states concerned, so as to reduce the oil cutback to 15 per cent of September production instead of 25 per cent. They also decided not to impose the additional 5 per cent cut in January 1974.

BULGARIA

Discontent Over C.M.E.A. Commodity Exchange

Bulgarian magazines have recently expressed dissatisfaction over the present commodity exchange prices of the Soviet-controlled Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.).

An article by Ivan Ivanov, Bulgaria's Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, in the 7th issue of the magazine *Foreign Trade* last year said: "The present price system in trade among the C.M.E.A. member states, established according to the resolution of the 9th C.M.E.A. meeting in 1958, needs further improvement." "One of the most important basic principles of economic co-operation among the C.M.E.A. member states is to guarantee mutual benefits, which is secured by foreign trade prices."

The article also said "special attention should be paid to fixing foreign trade prices of agricultural products and foodstuffs," because "capital needed for developing exported agri-

cultural products is some five to eight times that needed for developing exported machinery." But present prices for farm products on the C.M.E.A. market are fixed comparatively low.

Articles in the 9th and 11th issues of *New Times* last year noted that "under the present foreign trade price system for the C.M.E.A. market, the rate of profit of exported machinery is usually very high."

Agricultural products and foodstuffs form a large proportion of Bulgarian exports. In the 1945-71 period, for example, the total value of exports to the Soviet Union was 11,500 million lev in foreign exchange, among which exports of foodstuffs were 4,000 million lev and farm products 1,400 million lev. The two items formed 47 per cent of the total. Exports of foodstuffs and agricultural products in 1971 accounted for 50 per cent of the total export value to the Soviet Union. The prices, however, usually were much lower than those on the world market.

THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE

Nepal. Over 90 per cent of the total population of Nepal is rural and agriculture accounts for some 67 per cent of the gross national production. Grain makes up about 70 per cent of the country's total exports.

To develop agriculture, the Nepalese people have extended cultivated acreage, used fine seed strains and built small irrigation projects. In the Kathmandu valley alone, 25 such small projects have been constructed since 1961, bringing more than 44,000 ropanis (one ropani equals 0.052 hectare) of land under irrigation, and increasing grain, vegetable and other farm production in the area by 33 per cent.

Thanks to tireless efforts by the government and people, Nepal's total grain output was 3,490,000 tons in 1971-72, over 200,000 tons above the 1964-65 level. Economic crops like jute, sugar-cane, tobacco and rape-seed reached 726,000 tons in 1972-73, up from the 657,000 tons of 1971-72. According to reports, Nepal reaped a good summer harvest last year, with wheat reaching 313,000 tons, a record high for the country.

Philippines. The peasants of Kabacan District in Cotabato Province reaped 10.99 tons of rice from one hectare of experimental land planted with the "IR-20" rice strain. This broke the high-yield record for Philippine rice harvests. In another district in the province, five peasants harvested per-hectare averages of 8.63 to 10.43 tons of rice from land sown with "IR-20."

Fine strains — "IR-8," "IR-20," "IR-22" and "IR-26" — bred in recent years by Philippine agronomists have brought higher rice yields. These new strains have a growing period of only 120 days instead of 160 to 180 days for ordinary rice. Some 1,000 hybrid strains are now being appraised and experimented on in the country.

Zaire. In developing the national economy, Zaire stresses the development of agriculture, especially food crops. Calling on the Zairese people to develop the "Salongo" (labour) spirit, President Mobutu has urged them to rely on their own efforts and use their own hands to achieve the goal of "not eating imported grain." Last January the Political Bureau of the Popular Revolutionary Movement designated Saturday as "Salongo Day" and called on public functionaries and employees in enterprises to take part in collective labour. Government offices in regions, sub-regions and zones have sown their own "Salongo" collective fields to food crops.

Equatorial Guinea. In launching a nationwide "economic revolution" emphasizing agriculture at the beginning of 1973, President Macias called on the country's people to rebuild all plantations which had been cast aside by the colonialists when Equatorial Guinea proclaimed its independence. Part of these plantations are under the administration of the National United Workers' Party and the National Bank of Reserve and Development. Government departments and military officers, officials, and staff members are in charge of the rest. Nearly half the plantations have been built up again after more than six months' efforts by the people of the country. Once overgrown with wild grass and thorns, these plantations have become a forest of cocoa trees weighed down with fruits.

To change the single-crop economy resulting from colonialist rule and to realize a multi-economy and self-sufficiency in grain, the government has stipulated that members of the youth organization must plant food crops and vegetables on newly cultivated land.

Sudan. In 1972, Sudan's Gezira Plantation began a rice-growing experiment which was expanded to 20 feddans last year. Cultivation started at the beginning of August and the crop was ripe in November, with the per-feddan yields ranging from 1.5 to over 2 tons. The success of the Gezira experiment in the last two years



shows that natural conditions in this area are suitable for paddy planting. It was reported that the Sudan Gezira Board has decided to start large-scale rice production under the Gezira scheme in 1974.

Mexico. Mexico has completed in the country's 22 states 212 water and soil conservation works, mainly small ones, which can hold over 55 million cubic metres of rain water, and will bring benefits to 147,000 people. Some 33,000 hectares of land will come under irrigation, the serious soil erosion which took place every year in the past will be prevented and 370,000 head of cattle will be provided with water.

In Mexico, a mountainous country, nearly half of the land is arid. Moreover, torrential rains concentrating in the rainy season have caused serious soil erosion which in turn has led to frequent drought and flood.

To transform unfavourable natural conditions, President Luis Echeverria put forward a plan in May 1972 for building water and soil conservation projects. It is now under way in arid and semi-arid rural areas throughout the country.

Peru. Sugar output last year reached 950,000 tons, 27,000 tons more than in 1972 and 300,000 tons above that of 1969, according to a recent Ministry of Agriculture announcement. The industry has made steady progress since cane plantations were nationalized in 1969. One example is the Casa Grande estate which has accounted for 27 per cent of the nation's sugar production. It produced more than 240,000 tons of sugar in 1972 and over 256,000 tons last year. Before nationalization annual output never exceeded 200,000 tons.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New College Textbooks

SINCE the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, more than 12,000 new teaching texts have been compiled by China's institutes of higher learning. Integrating theory with practice, the new material adheres to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies and principles in serving proletarian politics and the socialist economic base and training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. The worker, peasant and soldier students appreciate and welcome these new teaching materials.

Under the influence of the revisionist line in education before the Great Cultural Revolution, teaching materials were set by a few "experts" behind closed doors, whereas now the mass line has become the order of the day. More than half of the teaching staff in institutes of higher learning have taken part in compiling and editing teaching materials over the past few years. They and other editors integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers, conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's writings and plunge themselves into the thick of practical struggles. At Tsinghua University, 75 per cent of the staff, including senior, middle-aged and young teachers, have been involved. At the Northeast China Polytechnic Institute, eight teachers produced a new text, *Cast Iron Melting*, in conjunction with a number of experienced workers from factories and mines. The book incorporates their investigations, analyses and experiments in using molten cast iron and summarizes their experiences.

Old teaching materials, based largely on foreign textbooks, had little bearing on Chinese conditions and often fostered idealist or metaphysical views. When new teaching materials were being compiled, attention was paid to drawing on the rich experience and innovations of the workers, peasants and soldiers in

the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so as to meet the needs of China's socialist revolution and construction.

A group of teachers of the Chekiang Agricultural Institute, placed in charge of rewriting *On Sericulture*, have since 1969 toured 28 counties in the two silk-producing provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. They worked together with poor and lower-middle peasants and what they learnt enabled them to compile a new text on raising silkworms which superseded the old one together with the many unsound formulations it contained. In the main, the new one describes advanced methods developed by working sericulturists which are based on the physiology of silkworms and conform to the law governing their growth. In this way, it reflects China's advanced experience in promoting sericulture with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The new teaching materials also assimilate useful experience gained by previous workers in various fields, up-to-date scientific and technological achievements from other parts of the world and innovations of the masses. *On Sericulture* by the Chekiang Agricultural Institute quotes records from an ancient Chinese treatise, the *Book on Silkworms*, in regard to the objective law governing the amount of mulberry leaves fed to silkworms at different stages of growth. Foreign data which experiments have proved useful are also included in the new text.

Of the circuits described in *Transistor Circuits, Vol. I*, a new text put out by Tsinghua University, about half were tried out by the teachers and students themselves, one-fourth were collected during outside investigations and the rest were abstracted from information on new scientific and technological successes.

Ideologically speaking, the new teaching materials employ the

method of dialectical and historical materialism to uncover the laws of social and natural science, in a complete break with idealism and metaphysics. Before beginning their new book, *A Concise History of the World*, teachers of Peking University's History Department analysed and criticized *A World History* formerly in use. With Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they repudiated the theory of class collaboration advertised in the old text, while stressing that the history of civilization over thousands of years is a history of class struggle. While criticizing the eulogies on emperors, princes, generals and ministers, they explained that the working people are the real makers of history. They rejected the fallacious "Europeo-centrist" view and reaffirmed the essential truth that history of every country is made by its own people. The result was a work based on historical materialism.

In drawing up new lessons, compilers have observed the principles of selecting fewer and better pieces, encouraging independent study and improving the students' ability to analyse and solve problems.

At the "July 21" Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant, old lessons which were repetitive, complicated and unrelated to practice have been discarded. Lectures are now given in close relation to the actual products put out. After concrete analysis and criticism of the old syllabuses of the machine-building faculty in the light of actual needs, thirty-odd courses were condensed into seven. For example, a new course in electrical engineering has been opened for machine-tool designers. It includes many new features while retaining useful parts of former courses in physics, electrical engineering and industrial electronics.

What has been done so far in reforming teaching materials is only the preliminary spadework. Teachers in China's institutes of higher learning are continuing to join with workers, peasants and soldiers in accumulating experience, improving on texts and compiling new ones.

They are determined to carry out this task in a thoroughgoing way.

Light Industry

CHINA'S relatively high-speed development in all fields of light industry continued in 1973. Total output of light industry for January-November in 1973 was 8 per cent higher than for the same period in 1972.

Sugar, detergents, synthetic fibres, bicycles, sewing machines, watches, gunny sacks and five other major products rose from 10 to over 40 per cent. Output value and quantity of traditional art handicrafts were the highest in history, due to improving art works according to the principle of weeding through the old to bring forth the new.

Polyester fabric production from January to November's end was 2.6 times that for the first 11 months of 1972 and came in a wider range of varieties and colours. Implements and plastic sheets for farming showed a marked increase and more light industrial goods made specially for the minority nationalities were turned out.

Sales of fabrics and other consumer goods were very much above those of 1972. Financial returns to the state from light industry were 10 per cent over 1972, due to the abundant supply of raw material and increase in production.

Total 1973 output value of light industry in Shanghai, China's important light industry centre, was 9 per cent above 1972's. In the 1949-72 period the state got back 46 times as much from Shanghai's light industry as it had invested.

The growth rate for light industry in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in recent years has speeded up, with plenty of sugar-cane, fruits and other produce indigenous to the region fuelling light industry. Output values have been going up yearly and the 1973 rise was quite large in this autonomous region.

Northeast China's Liaoning Province took full advantage of its flourishing heavy industry to boost light industry's development. With production of major light industrial goods continuing to rise and in a wider range, 1973 output value was 14 per cent over 1972.

China's agriculture is the major provider of raw materials for light industry and many light industrial departments are giving better aid to farming to hasten building up raw material bases. These departments made investigations in the countryside and helped arrange for the production of industrial crops as well as communes and brigades to breed and popularize good seed strains.

In south China's Hunan Province, many of the 29 raw material bases producing reeds, bamboo, rushes, timber, silk cocoons and spices had enough to supply other provinces as well.

Socialist co-operation among enterprises and maximum use of produc-

tion potential were important reasons behind light industry's rapid expansion last year. One example is the Shanghai textile industry, which in the course of expanding polyester fabric production made equipment and improved outdated machines through the self-reliant efforts by workers. Production of these fibres in 1972 was three times that of 1971 and 1973's output doubled that of 1972.

Civil Aviation

CHINA now has more than 80 civil air routes that link Peking with more than 70 cities. The total air mileage has increased sixfold since early post-liberation days. The number of passengers has grown 46-fold and the cargo volume, 31-fold.

Passenger service, cargo traffic and the overall value of production in air-transportation in the first ten months of 1973 showed more than 100 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1972.

China also has connections with more than 100 airlines abroad.

There are special aircraft for prevention and extermination of insect pests, making artificial rain, spreading fertilizer, weeding, sowing, afforestation and preventing forest fires. Many flights were made between 1956 and 1969 to eliminate locusts over large tracts of land in Hopei, Honan, Anhwei, Shantung and Kiangsu Provinces and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region — areas where locust plagues often occurred before liberation. Weed-killer was sprayed over more than 660,000 hectares of wheatfields in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province between 1967 and 1971.

More than 2,800 missions sent by the Lanchow Civil Aviation Administration were flown in 1973 to kill insect pests on farms, grasslands and forests with 90 per cent efficiency.

Aircraft are used for aerial geophysical surveys, locating mineral re-



Automated production line at Shanghai No. 1 Sewing Machine Plant.

sources, photography, mapping in industry and agriculture, selecting railway lines, surveying forests and dredging rivers.

Since liberation China has cut civil air freight rates on three occasions, and passengers flying between Peking and Shanghai now pay 35 per cent less than in 1958.

A large number of airfields, airports and maintenance units have been constructed. The Shanghai and Kwangchow International Airports were expanded in 1964. Designed and built by Chinese-trained engineers and workers, they ensure safe landing and take-off for all types of airliners 24 hours a day in all weather conditions. Civil aviation engineers and workers have made many technical innovations and improved airfield facilities throughout the country. There are efficient navigation and signalling networks for major airlines.

To keep up with the growing civil aviation service, special aviation schools, both junior and senior, have trained large numbers of air and ground crews.

Fresh Prospects in Wuwei County

WUWEI County, covering an area of 100,000 hectares, is one of the largest in Anhwei Province in east China. Its fertile soil and abundant rain make it a "land of fish and rice." For years grain output in an average year has been more than enough for its population of 1,070,000, so that about 100,000 tons are delivered and sold to the state annually.

This situation, however, led to complacency among some of Wuwei County's cadres, which kept them from making further progress. According to them, areas which are "poor and blank" should go in for big changes as quickly as possible. But as for Wuwei County — well, it has already contributed a lot to the state. Things are good enough as they are, and it is difficult to do better. A county Party committee smothered in self-satisfaction could

hardly inspire the masses to remake nature. The result was the county's average grain output per hectare had stagnated for years at around 3.75 to 4.5 tons.

The movement "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" has surged forward during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Grain output has increased by large margins in many counties and provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. As neighbouring counties kept reporting bigger yields, some members of the county Party committee began to have second thoughts: The whole country is going ahead, what about Wuwei County?

Comrades from the committee went deep among the masses to investigate. They found out that, thanks to the efforts of the grass-roots cadres, commune members had been hard at work in the spirit of self-reliance to transform relatively unproductive land into fertile rice fields. Thus, some brigades which had been poor to begin with were now better off, with an average output of 12 to 12.75 tons per hectare. Increased production had led to a steady rise in living standards. All this showed the great enthusiasm for socialism among the masses. The key question was whether the leading comrades had the mettle to lead them vigorously forward, from there by leaps and bounds. The county Party committee therefore organized a special study session to rectify their style of work and correct their thinking. They studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well as Chairman Mao's works, and criticized their idea of inertia and complacency. The secretary of the Party committee made a self-criticism on behalf of the leading group at an all-county cadres' conference. He pledged that in future the members would revolutionize their thinking and show more drive in work.

After studying the situation in Wuwei, they decided to expand the area of farmland planted to two crops of rice a year. This called for stopping the use of paddyfields for water storage in winter and expanding the acreage for growing green

manure so as to increase the supply of fertilizer. The secretary and most of the standing committee members went to the fields, leaving a skeleton crew behind to take care of routine office matters. Spurred on by this example, many cadres from the various other county organizations volunteered to join the commune members at the front line of construction. The whole countryside of Wuwei County was alive with activity on those cold winter days, as nearly 200,000 people launched into building water conservancy works over extensive areas of farmland. More than 31 million cubic metres of earth and stones were moved during the winter and spring of the last two years. In the winter of 1972 the area of paddyfield for storing water was cut down to 10,000 hectares while land for raising green manure was expanded to 48,000 hectares to provide fertilizer for two annual crops of rice.

After three years' hard work, the grain output of Wuwei County rose from 5.25 tons per hectare in 1971 to more than 6 tons in 1972, while cotton output increased from 465 to 720 kilogrammes per hectare. Early rice went up from 4.35 tons per hectare in 1971 to 4.62 in 1972, while rich harvests of late rice were also reaped both years. The striking gains in grain output hastened diversification of the economy and led to an increase in income for the commune members. In 1972 fish production reached 3,700 tons, an average of three and a half kilogrammes per person. The pig population expanded to 540,000 — an average of two and a half per household. Now forested land stretches over 16,600 hectares, of which 3,700 hectares were planted to trees in the winter of 1971 and spring of 1972.

Participation in the struggle for higher grain output over these three years has raised the political consciousness not only of the cadres, but of the people, and widened their horizons. Wuwei County's comparatively good conditions and high yields are only a beginning! What a lot of work there is still to be done! All are keenly aware of this and eager to get on with the job.

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